1	Glenn Rothner (SBN 67353)				
	ROTHNER SEGALL & GREENSTONE				
2	510 South Marengo Avenue				
3	Pasadena, CA 91101				
	grothner@rsglabor.com Telephone: (626) 796-7555				
4	Facsimile: (626) 577-0124				
5					
6	Daniel A. Zibel (admitted pro hac vice) Aaron S. Ament (admitted pro hac vice)				
7	NATIONAL STUDENT LEGAL DEFENSE NETWORK 1015 15th Street Northwest, Suite 600				
8	Washington, D.C. 20005				
	dan@defendstudents.org				
9	aaron@defendstudents.org				
10	Telephone: (202) 734-7495				
11	Counsel for Plaintiffs				
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA				
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14	ISAI BALTEZAR & JULIE CHO,				
15	Disingiffe	Case No. 20-cv-00455-EJD			
16	Plaintiffs,	PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO			
	vs.	DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT OF			
17		SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY AND			
18	MIGUEL CARDONA, in his official capacity	COUNTER-STATEMENT			
	as Secretary of Education, & UNITED	OF SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY			
19	STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,	Date: March 24, 2022			
20	Defendants.	Time: 9:00 am			
	Defendants.	Place: Courtroom 4, 5th Floor			
21		Judge: Hon. Edward J. Davila			
22					
23		NTS' STATEMENT OF SUPPLEMENTAL			
24	AUTHORITY AND COUNTER-STATEM	ENT OF SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY			
25	Plaintiffs make this brief submission in response to Defendants' Statement of Recent				
26	Decision regarding Center for Environmental Health v. Vilsack, No. 18-cv-01763-RS, 2022 WI				
27	658965 (N.D. Cal. March 4, 2022), see Dkt. 64, and to file their own Notice of Supplemental				
28	Authority.				
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- 1					

PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE TO DEFENDANTS' STATEMENT OF SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY AND COUNTER-STATEMENT OF SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY, Case No. 20-cv-455-EJD

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<u>First</u> , Center for Environmental Health is factually and materially distinguishable. There,
the Court declined to vacate the U.S. Department of Agriculture's OLPP Rule, because "vacatur
would trade one defective rule for another." <i>Id.</i> at *5. Here, vacating the Repeal of the Gainful
Employment Rule would "trade" the unlawful Repeal for a reinstatement of the 2014 Gainful
Employment Rule, which has already been upheld by numerous courts. See Ass'n of Proprietary
Colls. v. Duncan, 107 F. Supp. 3d 332 (S.D.N.Y. 2015); Ass'n of Private Sector Colls. & Univs.
v. Duncan, 110 F. Supp. 3d 176, 190–91 (D.D.C. 2015), 640 Fed. App'x 5 (D.C. Cir. 2016); cf.
Am. Ass'n of Cosmetology Schs. v. DeVos, 258 F. Supp. 3d 50, 56, 76 (D.D.C. 2017) (crafting
limited relief in a narrow, as-applied challenge to an aspect of the Gainful Employment rule, but
twice noting that the relief granted would "avoid[] upending the entire" 2014 Gainful
Employment Rule).

Second, Defendants assert that in *Center for Environmental Health*, Chief Judge Seeborg noted that the Ninth Circuit has not specifically ruled on the permissibility of pre-judgment vacatur in an Administrative Procedures Act case. That is correct. Yet Defendants fail to note that: (a) the court in *Center for Environmental Health* asserted that the permissibility question "need not be decided" there, rendering any statements about the issue pure *dicta*, *id*. at *5; (b) the court specifically highlighted the "arguably inconsistent positions across cases" taken by the United States on this issue, *id*.; and (c) regardless, in *In re Clean Water Act Rulemaking*, No. 20-04636-WHA, 2021 WL 4924844 at *4 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 21, 2021), Judge Alsup canvassed cases and specifically concluded that district courts have the equitable authority to couple an agency's pre-judgment vacatur request with a remand (*i.e.*, the precise relief Plaintiffs seek here). Neither Defendants, nor Judge Alsup in *In re Clean Water Act*, nor Chief Judge Seeborg in *Center for Environmental Health* have cited a single case within the Ninth Circuit squarely holding otherwise.

Nevertheless, Defendants appear to suggest that this Court lacks authority to vacate the Repeal at this stage of the proceedings. As noted above, Chief Judge Seeborg noted that federal agencies have taken "arguably inconsistent positions across cases" on this issue. Accordingly, Plaintiffs attach (as Exhibit A) a February 2022 brief filed by the U.S. Department of Justice—

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1	referenced in <i>Center for Environmental Health</i> —in which the	federal agency sought a pre-		
2	judgment voluntary remand with vacatur, and argued that "[i]f a court grants a voluntary remand			
3	it should then decide whether the agency's action should be vacated during the remand."			
4	4 Defendants' Notice of Motion for Voluntary Remand and Mer	Defendants' Notice of Motion for Voluntary Remand and Memorandum in Support in <i>Native</i>		
5	5 American Land Conservancy v. Haaland, No. 5:21-cv-00496-	American Land Conservancy v. Haaland, No. 5:21-cv-00496-GW-AS (C.D. Cal. Dec. 3, 2021),		
6	ECF No. 40, at 12. In that same brief, the Government argues—as Plaintiffs do here—that			
7	"vacatur is appropriate" where there is a "serious question as to whether the [federal agency]			
8	would reach the same decision." <i>Id.</i> at 22. In this case, Defendants have conceded that they will			
9	not reach the same decision. See Dkt. 63 (noting that the Department is "considering the issue			
10	anew").			
11	1			
12	2 Respectfully	submitted,		
13		er (SBN 67353)		
14		SEGALL & GREENSTONE		
15	3 II	bel (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>) nent (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>)		
16	6 NATIONAL NETWORK	STUDENT LEGAL DEFENSE		
17	7 	el A. Zibel		
18	DANIEL A.			
19	Date: March 14, 2022 Counsel for	Plaintiffs		
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